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#2 Contained stored food and clothing. Point #3 was also a  
& washroom.  
#3

#4 A bakery which prepared bread for the military units in Cluj.

#5 A laundry.

5. The building at Point #6 was a three-story brick and concrete barracks which housed the OILA, a secret, anti-aircraft observation station. There were also lecture rooms and student rooms for courses in military training. [REDACTED]

25X1 [REDACTED] 25X1  
25X1 [REDACTED] Building 6 also contained two dormitories, a mess hall, a study hall and the office of the Commanding Officer. It contained no library.

6. The civilian physicians assigned to this course were trained for a period of four months. Each day for the first month they received training in arms and in practice shooting at a field outside the city of Cluj. Following this the course consisted of lectures only.

7. The subjects covered in these lectures were military surgery, epidemiology, and hygiene, organization of a military sanitary service, considerable theoretical treatment of military tactics, lectures on war gases, and lectures in Marxism-Leninism. Nerve gases were not mentioned. From time to time, members of the staff of the military hospital in Cluj came to the classrooms and delivered lectures on military medical topics. The director of this military medical course, Col. J. CONSTANTINESCU, was also director, in 1950, of the Cluj Military Hospital.

8. Army physicians who conducted the course included two other colonels and about 15 other officers. One was a lieutenant colonel interested in pharmacy, others were captains; there was one first lieutenant.

25X1 The latter, a surgeon, was the only one of the group [REDACTED] 25X1  
[REDACTED] professionally competent. At the end of the four months' training, the physician students were placed on active duty with the Armed Forces, usually with a reserve status for a period of one year. The students in the course were considered, from the beginning, as being on active duty with the Army. After two months of the course, their appointments as first lieutenants were confirmed. [REDACTED] 25X1X

25X1X [REDACTED]  
9. In order to maintain a supply of military physicians, the Rumanian Government, [REDACTED] now drafts civilian doctors who are then given a brief four-month indoctrination period before induction into the Army.

25X1X 10. In addition to the military medical training school at Cluj, [REDACTED] 25X1  
[REDACTED] one other place where a similar course was offered for the Armed Forces Ministry (Ministerul Fortelor Armate -- MFA) viz., at Pitesti [4451N-2451E] about 100 km. west of Bucharest.

11.

25X1 [REDACTED]

SECRET

SECRET

25X1A

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12. The Ministry of the Interior (Ministerul Afacerilor Interne) had a training center at Ineu, which gave a five-month course. Physicians selected for this course and Ministry were all politically reliable.
13. In the Summer of 1951, all civilian physicians in the military reserve up to the age of 50 were required to take two months' training in military medical subjects. Physicians were taken in groups for this schooling. In the Cluj regiune, this training was given at the OILA building. At the same time, a review was made of the grades held by these reservists and reassignment of rank, based on political reliability, was made. The course consisted of one month of military training and one month of lectures on military medicine and Marxism-Leninism. Attitude towards the latter lectures was given considerable importance in determining each doctor's grade.

Enclosure A. Location of Military Installations in Cluj  
Where Military Medical Course Was Given in 1950

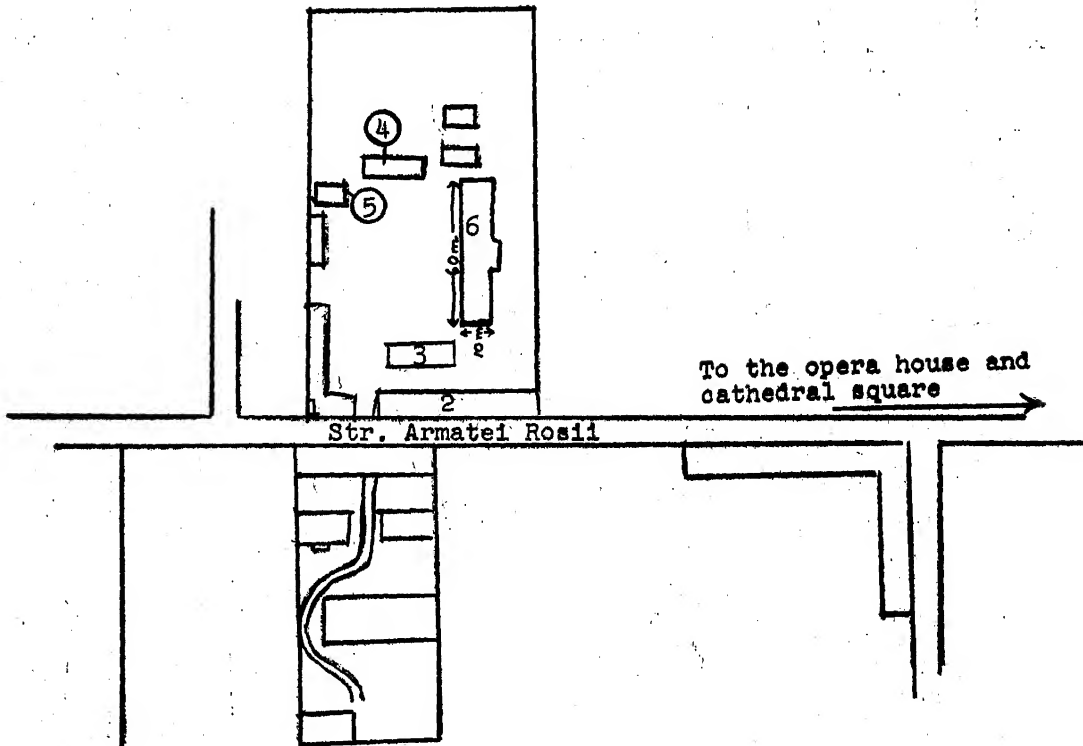
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ENCLOSURE A

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25X1A

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Location of Military Installations in Cluj  
Where military medical course was given  
in 1950

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